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#### Where Is the Tilden of 1907?

Thirty-two years ago this month a Governor of New York sent to the Legislature a special message calling attention to the condition of the State's investment in canals and its expenditures for canal repair and improvement. The full text of this message may be found at page 96 of the second volume of the Hon. JOHN BIGELOW'S invaluable edition of the \*Public Writings and Speeches of SAMUEL J. TILDEN."

Almost a third of a century, the span of a whole generation as human life is measured, has passed since this message was written and read at Albany. With alight changes much that Mr. TILDEN said then concerning the legislative and administrative corruption and abuses of canal management has yet a pertinent applicability and an undiminished interest. Let the taxpayer shut his eyes to the clock of the years and he can easily imagine either that he hears the voice of a Hughes addressing himself to the conditions of 1875 or that he is listening to the voice of a Tilden exposing with characteristic thoroughness and precision the conditions of 1907. Before Mr. TIL DEN'S inauguration as Governor he had prosecuted, at his personal expense, a secret investigation of the work which was costing the people of New York millions in waste and millions in graft. He was the possessor of the facts and master of the philosophy of what is still called "canal improvement." Now we quote a few passages from his historic canal message of March, 1875:

" If the inability of these canals to meet their ardinary expenditure, or indeed to make any reapectable contribution toward the same, shall compel their abandonment, this great expenditure will he a total waste of money wrung from the people by taxation."

"It is impossible, in the limited time which the exigency allows, thoroughly to investigate the vast mass of various outlays which have cost the penple eleven millions of dollars. \* \* \* It is not merely in the general laxity and demoralization of official and political life that we are to look for the causes of these evils. The interest which fattens on abuses of public expenditure is intelligent, energetic and persistent. Acting as a unit, it takes part through its numbers in the organization and the doings of both political parties; seeks to control nominations; rewards friends and punishes enemies; and it begins to operate by every form of seductive and coercive influence upon public officers as soon as they are elected. The vast mass of the taxpay ers are occupied in their daily industries, on their farms and in their workshops, and do not, in fact, make a business of politics. In a silent contest with the tax consumers they are often practically unrepresented. It is only when they are aroused and organized, and can find representatives whom they trust, that they protect themselves and everwhelm all resistance."

"Usaless works in the specious garb of improvements are undertaken because of the indifference of the public officers, the inertness of the taxpayers, the indefatigable efforts of an influence seeking a benefit for its locality which costs it an insignificant share of the burden imposed on the people, or the eager activity of the class who seek profit in contracts for construction without reference to the utility of the work. Fictitious improvements are contrived to supply profitable jobs. Work of real stillty is made to cost greatly more than its actual

For the perpetuation of the system thus described by Mr. TILDEN in 1875, and to some extent reformed later by efforts on his part that attracted the attention of honest men everywhere and contributed largely to his nomination in 1876 for President of the United States and his election as President in November of that year, the same active and rapacious influences which confronted him then are active now.

Who can believe, however, that if Mr. TRIDEN were alive and in a place of power to-day the taxpayers would be unrepresented in the sflent contest with the tax consumers?

Who can suppose that instead of directing all the prowess of his intellect and all his genius for analysis to the main question of the \$101,000,000 or \$250,-000,000 Graft and Futility-instead of using his brains to block the great scheme of public plunder that stands as an unrepealed reminder of rascal rule at Albany-instead of hastening to arouse and organize the taxpayers and to give them a representative they can trust-Governor TILDEN would now be reported as paltering with subordinate State officials over picayune plans for hiring investors to purchase unsalable canal bonds by offering a premium in the shape of a tax rebate?

Perhaps the hope of the people is in the fact that while Mr. TILDEN had explored every corner of canal iniquity when he became Governor of New York, Governor Hughes has all to learn with that the principle of Ministerial responregard to that particular department sibility no more exists in Russia than of responsibility and duty. Many of it does in the German Empire. the qualities of THDEN have been reand the mind most loyal to the memory persist in raising at the outset the ques-of the earlier reformer must already tion of Ministerial accountability, but to

have discerned in Mr. HUGHES some other and equally useful qualities which Mr. TILDEN never possessed.

#### Mr. Spooner.

The resignation of Senator SPOONER will derrive the Senate and the country of the public service of one of the clearest and best appointed minds of the day. a lucid reasoner and speaker, a constitutional lawyer with an equal or two, perhaps, but no superiors. If latterly he s co has sometimes seemed to yield to the 2 00 restless and dominating power at the other end of Pennsylvania avenue, he had for many years amply and nobly fulfilled his duties. To the criticism, destruction or construction of public measures he had brought all his faculties. He had been tenacious of the rights and constitutional functions of the Senate. He had not been the echo of popular sentimentalities and illusions. He had not surrendered, or had seldom surrendered, his responsibility as a Senator to a strong handed and encroaching Executive. He had been worthy of his high part in the Senate; and he had seldom forgotten its permanent and indefeasible position as a check to rash and hasty legislation and to Executive predominance.

Mr. SPOONER belongs to the old and as yet unfailing race of great Senators. Between him and his colleague, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, are all the difference and contrast that exist between knowledge and emotionalism, between statesmanship and demagogy. There is no other SPOONER in Wisconsin; and another LA FOLLETTE is perhaps beyond the fertile genius of nature

As a reward for sixteen years in the Senate Mr. SPOONER is a poor man; and in fond appreciation of his sincere, fruitful and unselfish public labors he has been dubbed a railroad attorney, accused of the basest motives, represented as a tool of the trusts. Possibly some millions of inflammable and ignorant persons, whose bible is the muckraking newspaper and magazine, imagine such a Senator SPOONER.

We hope Mr. SPOONER will get reason ably rich in a few years. We should hope that he might return some day to the Senate if there were any prospect that Wisconsin would care to have a sane and competent Senator.

### The New Duma Meets To-day

Russia's second national assembly convenes to-day in St. Petersburg, but not until the presiding officers have been chosen shall we know what preliminary combinations of parties have been made or get much light upon the question whether the action of the legislature will be constitutional or tend to become revolutionary. We say combinations of parties, be-

cause no one party will be able to muster a majority, which when the 524 seats are all full-twenty-nine are still vacantwill be 263. The Constitutional Democrats are very much weaker than they were in the last Duma, for, counting all the Deputies that have promised to act with them, they can thus far show but 92. Even if they could rely on the assist ance of the 36 Octobrists, the 29 Progressives and the 43 Polish Nationalists, the coalition would command only 200 votes, and would therefore fall considerably short of a majority. The so-called party of the Left, on the other hand, which is credited with 192 Deputies, is by no means coherent, being made up of, first, the so-called Group of Toil, largely composed of peasants; secondly, the Social Democrats; and third, the Social Revolutionists. Even if the 13 votes as vet unclassified should be assigned to them, the three factions of the Left would still have only 205 votes.

In view of these facts and figures it seems most probable that the new Duma will be organized as was the last by the Constitutional Democrats, who this time, lowever, will need to be largely reenforced from the Moderate Right, comprehending as we have seen 108 Deputies, and also by upward of 60 recruits from the Social Democrats and Group of Toil. There would be left outstanding the 90 Monarchists, who are implacable reactionists and want to see the Duma dissolved, and on the other hand some radical Social Democrats and the Social Revolutionists, who are avowedly irreconcilable. It is obvious that if a provisional majority can be constructed by the leaders of the Constitutional Democrats it will be much less homogeneous and stable than it was last year. for Octobrists and Social Democrats have nothing in common except possibly

a willingness to combine temporarily with the Deputies of the Centre for the purpose of starting the legislative machinery.

It is plain on the face of things that Premier STOLYPIN has not obtained from the electors a vote of confidence, and would have to resign if the principle of Ministerial accountability to the people's representatives were recognized by the Russian sovereign. The Czar's personal advisers, however, have never acquiesced in the assertion of the Constitutional Democrats that the principle of Ministerial responsibility is embodied in the reformatory decree of October 30, 1905. Undoubtedly a clause of that decree provides that no law shall be enforceable without the approbation of the State Duma. and that it shall be made possible for the elected of the people to exercise "real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by us." It is hard to see how such participation can be exercised unless the Czar's Ministers, like British Ministers, constitute an executive committee of the popular branch of the national legislature. But, as we have often pointed out since the dissolution of the last Duma, the broad concessions ostensibly made in the decree of October 30, 1905, have gradually been whittled down through the interpretations put upon them by the Senate or supreme judicial tribunal of the empire. At present not only the Monarchists but the Octobrists maintain

Under the circumstances it would seem to onlookers expedient not to follow the vealed in Governor Hughes's career; course pursued in the last Duma and

lation directed to a solution of the agrarian problem; the formulation of a new electoral law, a matter expressly left to the two houses of Parliament by the decree of October 30, 1905, and finally to projects for raising and appropriating revenue. The new Duma also should lose no time in enacting a law conferring upon Jews the privileges which even Premier STOLYPIN has been willing to grant, but which thus far he has been unable to secure for them.

### Old Home Week in Boston.

At last is disclosed the hidden purpose in Boston's desire to have certain of her hotels utter wine, beer and strong waters as late as 11:59 P. M. The excellent old mother is to call her children home next summer. Boston is a good place for the good to live in, and the medium and even the naughty may go there for change, if not for recreation. There is a certain dignity, gentility, restfulness and Old World air about what is best and most intimatel Bostonian, a sense of historic continuity. If Hancock House and the Old Corner Bookstore had been spared and the destruction of the former was an unpardonable sin-if no tall buildings had been allowed to insult the skies, if nobody had ever made any of the crooked straight, if Boston were all as irregular and as amiably mediæval as it used to be in the days of inns and hanging signs, what a town to visit it would be. There is plenty of room in Boston. Why should she, nurse of so many doubts and strange religions, want to rise in the air on stone

Still, much is left if much has been lost. The children of the gods still haunt the Somerset Club. Faneuil Hall is doubly dear to all of us on account of the constant danger to which it is exposed. For who can tell when spontaneous combustion and the ultimate hour of the Ancients will come? The lion and the unicorn on the Old State House are no nearer getting together. There is some excellent ivy on Beacon street. There is Copley Square and all that, but many seekers prefer the little bits of graceful architecture of door or window still visible here and there in the North End. or the antique respectability of some of the quiet streets concealed on Beacon Hill. In the matter of parks Boston has provided, we believe, for the future needs of a population of some 20,000,000 souls, but BILLY PARKS is only a musty memory. Still, the Bell-in-Hand is on duty yet, isn't it, and mutton pies have not lost

their savor. Yes. Boston is all right to go to for a day or two. Firemen's musters and other simple sports will be rather warm work in late July and the front of August. but shall not the descendants of the Puritans take their pleasure sadly? As for that illustrious Celto-Puritan, the Hon. BUTIN MORAN, he, we take it, is the "fire-

works display" on the programme. Everybody of the wicked loves to gibe at Boston, not because she is so admirably sufficient to herself-larger cities are more largely so-but because a small but determined class of her citizens has the means and leisure to have no other business than to mind that of the rest of the world. The old town has admirable qualities that have not changed, have been strengthened rather now that the Celtic element rules and the Latin element is lusty: Civic patriotism and the inclination to intelligence and the habit of baked beans. "Baked Beans Day" is the last festival on the list of Old Home Week; celebrating a native god, it should

#### An Unwarranted Prejudgment. In its March number the Review of

Reviews stamps the Senate investigation of the Brownsville case as "a farcical affair, a fruitless, tiresome and valueless debate of an academic sort on the power of the President to maintain discipline in the army." This is neither a fair nor an accurate statement of the matter. Nor did the discussion take "six weeks of the time of the Senate." It is true that the debate ran for nearly six weeks, but only a part of the time was devoted to the discussion of that particular measure. A statement that the debate "took six weeks of the time of the Senate" is misleading.

It may also be questioned whether the debate was either "fruitless," "valueless" or "academic." It dealt in part and only in minor part with "the power of the President to maintain discipline. A much larger attention was given to the facts of the affair, and the resolution adopted on January 22 provided for an investigation of the facts. The temporary suspension of the hearings before the committee makes it possible to review its work. The testimony of more than forty witnesses has been taken. While the hearings have been, necessarily, ex parte, an effort has been made by direct and by cross-examination to locate the offenders. If the shooting was done by the soldiers it is practically certain that some of the guilty were among the witnesses. Yet nothing was found against any of them. Not a single fact was brought out that would show

the guilt or the guilty complicity of any man among them. The investigation has two distinct purposes. One is to locate the guilty, f such there are in the battalion, and the other is to clear the record of the innocent, if such there are, and to remove the brand which has been placed upon them. A hearing which has for its object an act of justice to several score of American citizens, most of whom have risked their lives in the service of their country, may not with due fairness be regarded as either valueless or academic Those terms could be rightly applied only in the event of an official refusal either to reinstate the innocent or to grant them an honorable discharge, if the investigation proves beyond a reasonable doubt the innocence of any or all of them.

Several months more will elapse in all probability before there will be due warrant for final judgment in the Browns-

Messages From Other Potentates. Why cannot some eminent person, coming to this country after more or less protracted and affectionate intimacy with royalty, &c., abroad, introduce a

proceed forthwith to substantial legis- | much needed element of novelty by failing to bring with him "a personal message" from Emperor THINGUMBOB or King WHATDYECALLIM or some other potentate or prince? We have been regaled with these scraps of august gossip ever since MENELIK of Abyssinia sent to President ROOSEVELT through the medium of a colored common friend one of those heart to heart confidences for which he had long been justly famous, together with two wolves and an elephant's tusk

> of special and peculiar beauty. In the interval elapsing between that impressive occasion and the present moment half the crowned heads of the Old World have sent or been accused of sending to our Ruler at Washington, and through a most engaging variety of mediums, injunctions, appeals for help and counsel, ground floor confidences and things of that sort. Of course, our called in ambassadors, envoys and the like are always employed as colporteurs of priceless communications in the original package, and he must be a mighty careless or unimportant tourist who cannot load up in Siam or Dahomey or Morocco with some agreeable tip that will operate the "open sesame" at the White House and make an easy thoroughfare of the usually impregnable and obstructive LOEB.

But the system has incurred the blight of tiresome monotony. It may be that we weary of it because the purport of these messages, or alleged messages, never reaches our reverent and yawning ears. It is conceivable also that they languish under suspicion in respect of their reality or, if real, of their importance. However that may be, the country would be glad of a respite in this regard. Since we cannot know exactly what these tremendous messages amount to we should like to hear no more of them. Besides, a sacrilegious idea is in circulation to the effect that they consist chiefly in various forms of what is technically called "passing the time of day."

The Fifty-ninth Congress goes, but Plain Subsidy remains. It is likely to remain unti a better plan is devised for restoring to the seas the American merchant marine.

The use of "brain storms" and "menta explosions" as factors of saving grace in homicide cases is fairly surpassed by some expert testimony in a Virginia case now on trial. The following excerpts are taken from the report of the proceedings:

Doctor, how would you characterize the men tal condition of the brothers at the time they com mitted the homicide? They were acting under an irresistible impulse

which I would designate as impulsive insanity."
"Witness said the condition was the result of an emotional state brought about by many cfrcum May such impulse be brought about without

any history of previous disease?' he was asked. What is the principal cause of mental derange.

The exciting cause is stress. " 'Isn't all violent temper a form of emotion!' asked counsel. 'If he exhibits temper and acts That is a form of emotion ' the witness said

ich is expressive of impulsive sanity." Are anger and temper emotion?

And do you call them emotional insanity? Witness responded by telling of the condition the case before the court, saying the painful ex pertences of the defendants caused depression, and his conclusion was that they were acting upon ar

impulse which he characterized as impulsive insanity. The theory seems to be that th sible insanity of the defendants in this case lasted during a period of forty-five

# THE ASCETIC VIEW.

Seek to Develop the Character and Not the Palate.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some me se their wealth to gratify their senses, to feed the stomach. Others use it to improve their higher The standards of some rich men are no better than those of a Bowery "rounder." Others bave

high ideals and try to realize them. It matters little in the final analysis whether man has money or not. Character is what counts in the long run. The man who lives for the sensual enjoyments of life is living on a much lower plane than the man who is trying to evolve from the animal state into something higher. A fine char acter is developed by plain living and high thinking and not by a love of luxury.

It seems a pity, after fifty years or so of training life, that a man should have acquired a taste for nothing higher than "good eating and drinking" and that he should deem this subject worthy should grind away many years of his valuable life in office or shop in order to save money enough to gratify this sense of taste for food and drink. It is altogether too paltry a matter to waste many

When a man invites one to dine with him the main thing to be considered is the nature of the versation likely to be indulged in during the meal, rather than the kind of wine and meat to be served; these should be subordinate. If the host has nothing to offer his guest but food and drink, then the dinner is a failure to him who prefers plain living and high thinking to plain think-

## BROOKLIN, March 4.

Bestaurants for the Middle Class. To the Porton of The Sun-Str. Most of your culinary correspondents exhibit a familiarity with establishments of the alfitudinous price list, the exorbitant tip and wa haughty extractor What about less favored readers of Tax Sun: What about the clerks, small business men and

struggling professional class, with incomes say from \$1,300 to \$2,000? Granting the apologist's contention that one can eat well at Delmonico's. Martin's. &c., at say \$10 to \$20 a day, how does that concern the less fortunately situated, who wish to relieve the ravages o hunger on a monthly appropriation of from \$20 to \$40?

In far away Boston, in that arid region where every sofourning New Yorker considers himself marconed, there are establishments which cater satisfactorily to this big "middle class." They are clean and pleasant; the food is wholesome and palatable, the service unobtrusive and expeditious, and the prices approximately related to the value of the materials. These restaurants supply better cooked food, of better quality, than the average metropolitan hotel. True, one misses in the vencering and flunkeyism so rampant in New York hotels, but what can you expect in a

hinterland village? Now, where on the whole length of Manhattan Island can a man on an unobtrusive income but blessed with a fairly educated palate find relief an olation? If any of your readers will get away from Ritz's and Sherry's long enough to come down to earth and answer that question he will greatly AN PAILS IN TIP TOWN. BROOKLYN, March 4.

## Voice of Grub Stake Bill.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SON-Sir: You fellows st hasn't got a lot to do gabbing away like you are doing on the grub game and whether Delmonico's ain't as good as some Johnny Frenchman ranch in

gay Paree.
A lot of them dyspeptic old cocks and head waiters and what not ought to come out this way, ride a bad bronk all day and come home to some meat and vegetables at night so hungry you don't care if it's French cab horse, or what it is: Last night after dinner I found I'd et my new \$45 saddle up by mistake.

GRUB STAKE BILL. CODY, Wyo., February 28,

The Governor of North Carolina had just made his famous remark to the Governor of South Caro-

ment might step in." he explained.

Herewith they set 'em up again.

"I had to do it quick for fear the Federal Govern-

ARMY ENGINEERS AT PANAMA. Public Opinion in Approval of Mr. Roose-

velt's New Canal Policy. From the Richmond Times-Despatch. As the Government has undertaken to do this work it is better that it should have Government officials, engineers who have been ducated in the service and who have had a certain military training, to direct the enterprise. In the nature of things there will be less friction under this system than there has been hitherto with civilians in charge.

From the Cleveland Leader There is hope that at Panama the glory hich the engineers of the army are likely to win will be more nearly commensurate than other cases with the merit of the soldier builders of great public works. The civilians lured to the Isthmus by extremely large salaries and much public praise are furnishing he background against which the work of the army engineers will shine. The country cannot miss the force of the contrast. For the army will neither dodge nor shirk.

The army Engineering Corps is used to great undertakings, and its officers are not under the temptation to accept outside offers which have caused so many resignations from the canal force during the last year or two. If one officer becomes incapacitated another stands in line to take up the task, and so disastrous breaks in direct manage

From the Milwaukee Sentinel Mr. Stevens's successor, Major Goethals, is well spoken of. There is one thing imeasurably and antecedently in his favor: As an army man he will and must "stay put on the job and on the firing line so long as the Government wants him there or until the fight is won. With army men in charge of the Panama Canal engineering work we shall have no more crawfishing, and we believe they are as good as the best.

From the Providence Bulletin So far as engineering ability is concerned nothing is likely to be lost in exchanging Mr Stevens for Major Goethals, who is known to be one of the most brilliant and capable officers of the Engineer Corps and who will be assisted by two brother officers of proved . And the incoming engineer is committed to nothing in advance except to give professional advice when wanted and to carry out orders. Something will be gained by having at the head of canal construction man who will remain at his post. The cana would never be built with such constant changes of administration as have characterized the work from the start to the present

From the Washington Herald. In brief, the fact that the Engineer Corps s to superintend the construction of the canal is a safeguard against graft and questionable jobs and extravagant expenditure. With the work in such excellent hands the people will experience a feeling of relief and will patiently wait for the conclusion of the great

From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat The building of the canal is now to be in trusted to the Engineer Corps of thearmy. and many Americans will be surprised that this decision was delayed until to-day. On the army rolls are probably as skilful engi neers as are to be found in the world. They have superintended the building of canals. the deepening and widening of rivers and have had a hand in work which called for as much ability as any which has been displayed by the civilians who have been posing as | of a State to engage in such commerce heads of the constructive forces at the 1sth mus. The army officers have performed the tasks allotted to them without putting themselves before the cameras and without making any boasts of the sacrifices which they were making for the good of the country. Many of these military engineers have been engaged in vast enterprises under the Government, but they have performed their duties quietly as part of their day's work. Their ompensation is small compared with that which some civilians of less ability have been getting from the Government at the Isthmus. out they have not complained, and they have not been looking for larger salaries elsewhere. The country is to be congratulated on the fact that the Government has at last got hold of men who will push the work at Panama without boasting about their exploits and who will probably stick to the work until it is finished.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer. At all events he is entirely to recast the Canal Commission; and to make certain that he men in charge will not resign as soon as they have become thoroughly familiar with the work he has placed in authority army engineers, who will be less tempted than civilians to accept more lucrative employment, and are, moreover, accustomed to the Government methods which so hamper those ot broken to Uncle Sam's harness. Nor is it likely that they will be less competent than civilian experts for the particular work in hand for the larger engineering problems have been solved and what remains is chiefly to execute plans already formulated and

From the Columbus Dispatch. At last the Panams Canal work is to be placed in charge of the Engineering Corps of the army where a great many persons have long thought that it ought to be placed. While the engineers in civil life who have been called to the work have done much, neither of them has been moved by the patriotic zeal which it is reasonable to expect

From the Utien Herald Despatch vill best suit the American people to have the canal built as the Administration now proposes to build it

From the Boston Globe A very large number of competent judges feel that with the selection of army engineers for the work the solution of the engineering problem at last has been reached, a view which finds abundant justification in the record of the Engineering Corps of the Ameri-

> Dusty Roads of Olden Times. From the Pall Mall Gazette.

can Army.

As to the antiquity of the dust problem, it is in teresting to note that there are lines referring to the nuisance in Sheridan's "School for Scandal" (1777), which says: "As Lady Betty Curricle was taking the dust to Hyde Park," and again some forty or nity years later, in 1820-40, the dust was o had on the Bath road between Maldenhead and Windsor that landowners who had houses adjacent to the road in that district, including the Lord Montagu of that day, who owned Ditton Park, made constant references to it in their letters and diaries. They described the clouds of dust raised by the coaches galloping or canteling between the stages, and there were no motor cars then.

If more evidence of the dusty state of the roads in olden times is required, one need only look at the pumps which remain along many of the main roads out of London, such as the Bath road, the Great North road, the Portsmouth road, all showing avidences of the dusty nature of these highways in the "good old days." Some people have recently declared that these pumps were used for watering horses, but this is obviously incorrect, as it would not be necessary to erect pumps at distances of half a mile apart for this purpose. In addition, the coaches travelled regular stages, and the idea that they would stop at places between their halts to give their horses water is of course absurd. Every generation is apt to think that the evils with which it has to deal are peculiar to its own time, but a execution study of history shows that most of the socalled modern evils are only modern in form and are really old evils, and as regards dust this is especially true.

From the Kennebec Journal

Foxcroft's famous colony of Russians in Little

Russia in Foxcroft will be no more in a few The families are leaving one by one and it is learned on good authority that none will be left here by summer. These people came to Foxcroft several years ago, bought the so-called abandoned farms, cultivated them, and in several instances erected comfortable farmhouses in place of the old weather beaten and damaged ones. The men of the families worked on their farms, in the woods and at various vocations supporting their families, paying their vocations supporting their families, paying their bills and laying up a little money for a rainy day. They have, however, it appears, lost all love for Poxeroft and design greener pastures where money can perhaps be made with less labor. BRYAN AND BEVERIDGE.

A Duel of Unregu'ated Intellects. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the current pointed debate between Senator Beveridge and Mr. Bryan regarding State

rights, the Senator affirms: In what is said in this paper about the origin and motive power behind the present revival of State rights I do not include that great body of able and upright men who, on principle, sincerely oppose centralization. Of course, most believers in State rights are earnest, honest, patriotic, and at their head in talent, purity and courage stands Mr. Bryan. So when I describe the selfish money interests which now seek, as they have always sought, their own benefit behind State rights I do not refer to those who adhere to that doctrine on principle.

A careful reader of the respective opinions f the disputants will not discover much difference. Each confines the rights of the several States to affairs that are strictly and purely local and domestic. Senator Bever-

When an evil or a benefit is purely local and affects none of the American people except that part of them who live in the State where the evil exists or the benefit can be applied, and nowhere else, the State should end that evil or secure that benefit.

Production and transportation within State was for a hundred years under the Constitution deemed a local and domestic affair, with which Congress could not interfere-certainly not under a power to regulat commerce "among" the several States. No implied power" could accomplish that. But Mr. Bryan, withholding comment on the opinion of five to four in the lottery case, declares:

Congress has power to control interstate commerce, and the decision of the Supreme Court in the lottery case leaves little doubt that that power can be so exercised as to withdraw the interstate railroads and telegraph lines and the mails from corporations which control enough of the product of any article to give them a virtual monopoly.

Precisely what is meant by withdrawal of "the mails" from State corporations Mr. Bryan does not explain.

Neither he nor his professed antagonist tells their readers that the Federal Constituion has nothing to say of "local" affairs, nor of "self-government." Neither of those two ords is in the document. The word "domestic" is once used to define the "violence" against which the United States may protect each State.

The Constitution thus describes the "powers" which each State has: The powers not delegated to the United States

by the Constitution, nor probibited by it to the ates, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people. All "powers" not delegated and not prohibited are reserved.

Hamilton in the controversy over the bank Washington's administration invented (Hamilton's Works, Volume IV., 445-498) "impowers." Marshall described

limited them in the bank case when it was efore the Supreme Court. A power that can be implied from a "delegated" power must be one not prohibited by the Constitution and must be "necessary and proper" to execute the delegated power. is a power to strip from a State the regulation of its internal trade and commerce to be "implied" from a "delegated" power to regulate

commerce "among the States," or is a power

shall sell to a buyer in another State to be

fix the price at which a vendor in one State

implied from a power to "regulate" ommerce? If the Constitution had said that Congress shall have power to regulate and destroy in terstate commerce there could not be debate Power to destroy would have been delegated, including destruction of the right of the people

Yet Attorney-General Knox affirmed in a speech on October 14, 1902, that in the power to "regulate" is necessarily and properly implied the power to destroy, and the destruction can "operate indirectly upon the instrumentalities and opportunities of proluction" within a State

Thus it has come to pass that the modern question of State rights-the reserved powers of each State-is a question of power implied in a power expressed in the Constitution, a uestion to be finally decided judicially Why then, if it is in the end a judicial question, vote out or in a President, or a Congress on account of it? Plainly in order to get a late on very doubtful "implied power" and then put pressure on the courts to ratify the legislation. Senator Beverldge in his screed in reply to

Mr. Bryan made a ludicrous break When "the bank" was under argument before the Supreme Court (4 Wheaton, 316) the lawyers opposing it argued that the States ecting as corporations ratifled the Constitution. The court said not at all, for the "people" of each State did the ratifying, acting not as a "nation" but as States. Then the Chief Justice used the sentence "of the peo-ple," "by the people," &c., which Lincoln happily adapted to his own purposes. In the course of his opinion Marshall said:

No political dreamer was ever wild enough to the States and of compounding the American people into one common mass.

The wild dreamer has come out of Indiana Senator Beveridge begins his paper thus: What is the nation? It is the American FLANBUR. people in the mass. NEW YORK, March 4.

| Cotton Our Export King.   |                         |
|---|-------------------------|
| Nearly \$300,000,000 is what we got last year<br>otton and its products, as follows:  | for                     |
| otton, unmanufactured   | 7,936                   |
| otton manufactures 42,96  | 1.048                   |
| ottonseed oil   | 3,431                   |
| ottonseed ollcake and meal  | 5,268                   |
|   | 5,920                   |
| ottolene, lardine, &c., chiefly from cot-   |                         |
| tonseed oil   | 1.078                   |
| otton manufactures to Porto Rico,   |                         |
| Hawaii and Alaska 4,50  | 0.000                   |
| e year of our greatest export record. This re<br>couns cotton as king from the standpoint of<br>orts. This is where our raw cotton chiefly wen  | ex-                     |
| reat Britain \$173,000  |                         |
| ermany  |                         |
| rance   |                         |
| aly   |                         |
| ipan  | 1363360                 |
|   | 000                     |
| A Brook or water  | 900                     |
| - 10mm | 000.9<br>000.9<br>000.9 |
| ussla   | 000.9<br>000.9<br>000.9 |
| 1,000   | 000.9<br>000.9<br>000.9 |

23,000,000

9,000,000

Further, owing to higher prices we got \$21,000,000 more in 1906 than in 1905 for 300,000,000 pounds less cotton. Of the \$413,000,000 received for our 1906 raw cotton exports Europe sent us \$393,000,000, Our cotton cloths, \$32,000,000, went to, chiefly: \$16,750,000 Other Asia. West Indies (exclusive of Porto Rico). Central America..... 1.500,000 Canada..... 500,000 Our cottonseed oil mainly went to Netherlands..... France.. 2,750,000 Great Britain. 1,000,000 The \$14,000,000 worth of cottonseed oilcake and olicake meal practically all went to Europe for live stock food and for fertilizers.

Cottonseed oil ..

Cottonseed olicake and meal.

From the Boston Record. A Roxbury bartender is an accomplished student old English literature and a Back Bay patrolman has mastered Greek sufficiently to read Theocritus in the difficult Dorle dialect.

Boston's Learned Bartender and Policeman,

From the London Dally Mall

"And his old age made beautiful with song "
These were tay words of Chaucer who, grown old,
Like thee, those wand 'ring "wayside' tales retold,
Which all men hearken to when hours are long;

But thou hadst added to the rest a throng
From Western Worlds; and Northern Runes un
roll'd; And sought in Gestes and Fables manifold hy "Birds of Passage," fleet of wing and strong.

Bard of bygone days when we were young?
Be this thy praise, that never flower damong
Thy "Gardens of Romance" aught base or mean
And still, through all the changes of the year,
Thy stream of verse came welling pure and clear,
A stainless fount—the truest Hispocrane!
AUSTIN DORSON,

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER. Photograph of the Fort McHenry Fing Shows It Pierced and Torn by Shells.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In gathering data for the chapter on "The Star Spangled Banner" in my "Famous American Songs" I found that the flag which had waved over Fort McHehry during the bombardment of September, 1814, was photographed at the Boston navy yard in 1873. I was able, although more than thirty had elapsed since the photograph had been made, to obtain a print of it.

This flag, or to be exact the large remaining fragment of it which was photographed. was 32 feet long by 29 feet in the holst. It is believed that the whole flag was at least 40 feet long by 30 feet in the hoist. It had fifteen stripes, each nearly two feet wide, and fifteen five pointed stars, each two feet from point to point. In those days a stripe as well as a star was added for each new State.

Mrs. Mary Pickersgill made the flag. The opping was especially strong, so that alhough a bomb and the fragment of another. he hole and rent from which are visible on the photograph, passed through the flag it was not torn from its staff.

I was unable to obtain any information regarding the present ownership of this fragment, but trust THE SUN'S editorial will lead to its discovery.
NEW YORK, March 3. GUSTAV KOBBE.

### HOW TO AMERICANIZE HAWAII. Reform the Land Laws, Restore the Coffee

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Duty, and the Small Farmers Will Thrive. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I take ssue with Mr. G. H. De La Vergne, who deals with the Hawaiian land question in a letter in THE SUN on January 31.

The coffee industry was established on a small farmer basis, but the important point which Mr. De La Vergne ignores is that when these coffee farms were planted there was a protective tariff of six cents a pound; also, that during the period of the coffee boom in Hawaii coffee sold for treble its present prices. Annexation in 1898 completed the ruin of the Olaa coffee farmers by withdrawing from their industry the benefits of protection at the very time when it was most needed, during a period of falling prices.

Sugar is a protected industry and thrives. Pineapples are protected, so is tobacco. The American people pay \$34, which is the average cost of production on our best plantations, for every ton of sugar produced in the Territory, and ask in return that Hawaii shall become an American commonwealth in every sense of the term. It is not in keeping with

sense of the term. It is not in keeping with the American ideal that the public lands should be alienated in large tracts to individuals or corporations, even though they believe that they can make better use of them than men of small means and limited credit.

Those behind the small farmer campaign in Hawaii are not the ones who have stocks to sell or bonds to float among mainland investors. The Lanai land exchange furnishes an apt illustration. The interesta that are acquiring the public lands of Lanai expect to establish an immense sisal plantation as well as a modern cattle ranch of large area. These lands are too barren, dry and unproductive for the small landowner, but the big landowner expects to realize a million dollars or more from the exchange. This is truly an inexplicable anomaly.

"The panoramic idea of 100.000 farmers engaged in raising coffee, rubber, tobacce, sisal, bananas, cassava and vanilla" has not the "gliding figures of real estate operators and promoters" behind it, as Mr. De La Vargae

sisal bananas, cassava and vanilla' has not the "gliding figures of real estate operators and promoters' behind it, as Mr. De La Vergne says. The market for these commodities is the best in the world. We want no better market than that of the United States. Methods of transportation are fairly good and are rapidly improving. Conditions affecting transportation are such that they will mend themselves as time goes on and the bulk of traffic increases. Give Hawaii a white population instead of an Oriental one and we will solve our own internal problems, but the power to make Hawaii white instead of Oriental rests solely in Congress.

power to make Hawaii white instead of Offental rests solely in Congress.

If Congress will give coffee the protection that it gives sugar, a duty of six and a half cents, equal to the cost of production, and also so modify the land laws that areas of public lands will neither be auctioned to the highest bidder nor exchanged under any pretext whatsoever, a marked advance will be made toward the Americanization of this Territory.

As an American I have faith in the men of my own race. I do not look forward to an Oriental citizenship under the American flag in Hawaii or anywhere else. For that reason alone, if for no other, I am an advocate of the policy of building up in Hawaii a middle class of small landowners, and I have faith that the men of my own race can build in these beautiful islands as strong and sturdy an American commonwealth as that existing American commonwealth as to-day in any mainland State. But this idea will never be attained unless Congress, the representative legislative body of the nation takes cognizance of conditions as they act ally are and applies the remedies which alone can enact. Jaked G. Smith. HONOLULU, February 18.

#### HARD WORKED LETTER CARRIERS some of Them in This City Collect on Routes Twenty-four Miles Long.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: A news item from the Topeka Capital published in THE SUN some days ago tells of a rural letter carrier of Marysville. Kan., performing the wonderful feat of covering his route of twenty five miles for three whole days, besides serve ing fifty-five boxes en route, to save his

No doubt the West can produce a hardy breed of men (and horses) fit to cops with almost any emergency, but why should such notoriety be given to a performance which has been exceeded daily by dozens of moderies connected with the New York Profile?

carriers connected with the New York Pt Office?

Many collection routes in this city within the last year exceeded twenty-four miles a day, which distance had to be covered on foot, not for three days only, but one hundred times three days. Moreover, the carrier had to collect and sort 200 pounds weight of mail daily from more than 200 boxes. Add to this the delay and danger encountered is dodging policemen, street cars, sutomobiles, trucks and wazons of every description and all the other different obstructions so familiar to the New Yorker, and you will agree that of the two the man's job in Kansas looks like a sinecure when compared with the work done by the New York carrier. And even then lots of people think the carrier does not earn his money.

New York, March 4. NEW YORK, March 4.

## England's Birth Rate.

The report of the Registrar-General of births marriages and deaths in England and Wales for 1908 is issued as a blue book. It says that the population of England and Wales, coumerated at the end of March, 1901, consisted of 22,527,843 persons. From that date until the middle of 1905 the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 1.720.576. The estimated population in the middle of 1906 was 34,152,977.

The births registered in 1805 numbered 929,298, and were in the proportion of 27.2 per 1,000 of the total population of both sexes and all ages, this is the lowest rate recorded since civil registration was established. In the year 1878 the birth rate attained in this country the highest point on record, viz 36.3 per 1.000 living; since that date the ratio has, with triffing exceptions, steadily fallen, until in the year 1905 it was, as already stated, no more than 27.2 per 1,000 living. The birth rate calculated in this way was 0.7 per 1.000 below that recorded in 1904, and was 1.8 per 1,000 below the average in the ten years 1895 1904.

Some of the censequences of the decreasing birth rate in this country are modified by a decreasing death rate. The deaths registered in England and Wales during the year 1905 numbered 520.031, and were in the proportion of 15.2 per 1.009 persons living. The rate was the lowest rate 18orded since civil registration was established.

#### Oregon Apples to Siberia From the Portland Oregonia:

Siberia is the latest market for Oregon apples A carload of Hood River's finest was shipped last night to Seattle, there to be reshipped for Viadivos ok. The apples will have an ocean voyage about thirty days. Upon arrival at Viadivostok a part of the consignment will go inland on the Siberian Railway.

The apples are specially packed for their long journey, first being wrapped in paper and then placed in pasteboard compartments, as ggs are

shipped. The apples are then wrapped of burla; and the box is roped to prevent the frequent hand ling from injuring the fruit. Arriving at their destination, they can only be used by the wealther classes in Siberia, for none other can afford such orices as the fruit commands at the end of its long

# Curious Corean Animal.

From the Korea Daily News. A countryman reported that a curlous animal has appeared in the district of Chungwha. It has long bair and is different from anything before seen there. It roams through the villages at night and many domestic animals have been carried off